

conceal the rather strong and closely placed punctures. Antennæ rather slender, sparsely ciliate underneath, dark brown, with the fourth and fifth joints and proximal half of sixth testaceous; the third joint, which is also very narrowly testaceous at the base, is about equal in length to the first and second taken together and is a little longer than the fourth. The last two abdominal segments are covered with a dense pale yellow pubescence, the rest of the underside being of a fuscous or dark reddish colour. The coxæ and femora are pale testaceous, the tibiæ and tarsi dark brown.

This species has a close superficial resemblance to *Isomerida picticornis*, Bates, but may be distinguished, *inter alia*, by the slenderer appearance of the antennæ, which are only sparsely ciliated and without the thick fringe which is present on the basal joints of the latter species.

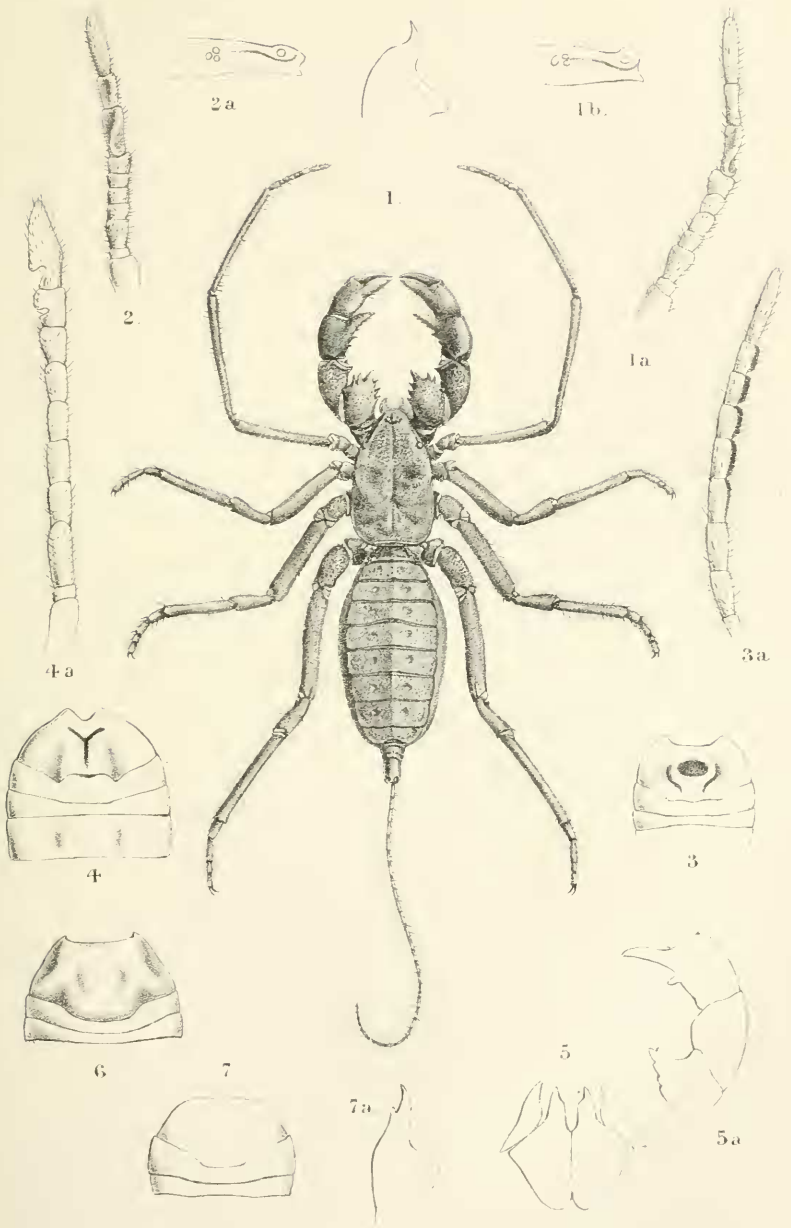
The resemblances that hold between different species, even of distinct genera, in this group seem to be accounted for by their common mimicry of some forms of Lampyridæ and other Malacoderms.

XXI.—Notes on the Thelyphonidæ contained in the Collection of the British Museum. By R. I. POCOCK, of the British Museum (Natural History).

[Plate II.]

*Synopsis of the Genera of Thelyphonidæ.*

- a. The anal segment without ommatoids; the carapace angularly pointed in front and not furnished either with cephalic keels or with a ridge between the median eyes. *Thelyphonellus*, g. nov.  
Type *amazonicus* (Butl.).
- b. The anal segment bearing one or two ommatoids on each side; carapace bluntly rounded in front.
- a<sup>1</sup>. Carapace not furnished on each side with a keel running forward from the lateral eyes; no distinct ridge between the median eyes.
- a<sup>2</sup>. Coxal apophysis of the chela with a distinct spine on its inner edge (*cf.* also secondary sexual characters of male) ..... *Labochirus*, g. nov.  
Type *proboscideus* (Butl.).
- b<sup>2</sup>. Coxal apophysis of chela unarmed (*cf.* secondary sexual characters of male) ..... *Hypoctonus*, Thorell.  
Type *formosus* (Butl.).





- b*<sup>1</sup>. Carapace furnished on each side with a keel running forwards from the lateral eyes.
- a*<sup>2</sup>. Median eyes not separated by an upstanding ridge; hand in ♂ flat, twice as wide as the femur, which is long, slender, cylindrical, and about twice as long as the tibia. . . . . *Mimoscorpilus*, g. nov.  
Type *pugnator* (Butl.).
- b*<sup>3</sup>. Median eyes separated by a distinct elevated ridge; hand in both sexes strongly convex, subcylindrical, and at most only a little wider than the femur, which is shorter and thicker.
- a*<sup>4</sup>. The genital operculum in the ♀ with its median area laterally sulcate and deeply impressed in the middle, its posterior border truncate and sinuate . . . . . *Typopeltis*, g. nov.  
Type *P. crucifer*, Pocock.
- b*<sup>4</sup>. Genital operculum in the ♀ without a deep median impression; its posterior border convexly rounded.
- a*<sup>5</sup>. Genital operculum in the ♂ large, with a deep narrow median groove, which terminates behind in a short transverse impression; a spine on the second ventral plate (tarsi of first leg in ♀ (? always) modified).
- a*<sup>6</sup>. With one ommatoid on each side of the anal segment. . . . . *Thelyphonus* (Latr.), Thor.  
Type *caudatus* (Linn.), Thor.
- b*<sup>6</sup>. With two ommatoids on each side of the anal segment. . . . . *Tetrabalius*, Thor.  
Type *seticauda* (Dol.).
- b*<sup>5</sup>. Genital operculum in ♂ without a fine median groove; the second ventral plate without a spine (tarsi of ♀ unmodified).
- a*<sup>7</sup>. Coxal apophysis of chela longer, thinner, and armed internally with a distinct tooth . . . . . *Uroproctus*, g. nov.  
Type *assamensis* (Stol.).
- b*<sup>7</sup>. Coxal apophysis of chela shorter, stouter, and not armed internally with a tooth. . . . . *Mastigoproctus*, g. nov.  
Type *giganteus* (Lucas).

## THELYPHONUS (Latr.).

The British Museum has examples of the following species of this genus :—

- Thelyphonus caudatus* (Linn.). Java, Hong Kong.
- *linganus*, Koch. Sumatra.
- *lucanoides*, Butler. Borneo.
- *johorensis*, Oates. Malacca, Singapore.
- *Schimkewitschii*, Tarn. Siam.
- *sepiaris*, Butler. India, Ceylon.
- *doriae*, Thorell. Sarawak.
- *manillanus*, Koch. Manilla.
- *insulanus*, L. Koch. New Hebrides.
- *Hosei*, sp. n. (*Cf. infra.*) Borneo.
- *anthracinus*, sp. n. (*Cf. infra.*) Borneo.
- *Tarnanii*, sp. n. (*Cf. infra.*) Billiton Island.

Moreover there is but little doubt that the following species, which are unknown to me, also belong to this section :— *Th. asperatus*, Thorell, *Th. papuanus*, Thorell, and *Th. australianus*, C. Koch.

*Thelyphonus sepiaris*, Butler.

*Thelyphonus sepiaris*, Butler, Cist. Ent. i. p. 131 (May 1, 1873).

*Thelyphonus nigrescens*, id. ibid.

*Thelyphonus indicus*, Stoliczka, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xlii. p. 138 (May 28, 1873).

*Thelyphonus Beddomei*, id. ibid. p. 142.

This species, of which the British Museum has examples from Ceylon, Madras, and Tenasserim, is closely allied to *Th. caudatus* (Linn.). The males of *sepiaris*, however, may be readily recognized by the coarse coriaceous texture of the abdominal sterna and by the approximate equality in size of the spines upon the trochanter of the chela.

*Thelyphonus lucanoides*, Butler.

*Thelyphonus lucanoides*, Butl. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1872, p. 205.

The male of this species differs from that of *Th. caudatus* (Linn.) in having the tibial apophysis of the chela long and slender. It is so long, in fact, that when the "hand" is closed against the apophysis the tip of the latter reaches almost as far as the tip of the immovable digit; moreover the chelæ, which are coarsely and closely punctured, are much less robust distally, the tarsus or hand being narrower than the tibia. In addition there are six well-developed spines on the trochanter.

The locality of this species is said to be "Corea;" but it is in all probability Borneo, for several of the Arthropoda forming part of the same collection and also ticketed "Corea" are in reality referable to Bornean species.

*Thelyphonus Hosei*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 1-1 b.)

♀. *Colour* of upperside of trunk and chelæ deep black; lower surface of trunk deep red; the legs with reddish tint, which becomes paler distally, the feet being distinctly pale red.

*Carapace* densely granular, the granules coarser upon the area behind and on the inner side of the lateral eyes; the area just on the inner side of and below the cephalic keels, as well as that on the middle of the interocular area and behind the median ocular tubercle, not granular; the tubercle quite smooth, high, and projecting some way in front of the eyes.

The *abdomen* densely covered with low squamiform granules, the median line visible upon the first three and on the eighth and ninth; the two anterior annular segments of the postabdomen smooth below, finely granular above and at the sides; the anal segment smooth, punctured, the ommatoids large, transverse, larger than any of the eyes; flagellum composed of 35 segments. *Genital operculum* mesially produced posteriorly, studded with coarse punctures, the interstices being smooth, with scarcely a trace of a median line, but with a pair of conspicuous impressions, densely punctulate laterally, not quite twice as wide as long, but as long as the fourth and half the fifth sterna. The second and third *sterna* about equally long in the middle line, sculptured like the first, the second with a median transverse thickening; the rest of the sterna smooth and polished, but sparsely and weakly punctured, the impressions elongate.

Anterior *sternum* of *cephalothorax* not keeled and scarcely granular.

*Chelæ*.—*Coxæ* polished, sparsely punctured below, densely punctured and subgranulate behind, the apophysis densely punctured, its inner border distinctly shouldered. The *trochanter* armed with 2 lower teeth, of which the distal is the largest and the proximal bifid, and above with 6 teeth, the 3 internal of which are well developed and subequal, the angular (fourth) is the largest, and the two anterior as large as the lateral; these are close together, but separated widely from the angular; this segment, like the femur, is densely punctured and subgranular above and below. The *femur* is armed with a large lower spine and a small but distinct upper one. *Tibia* smooth, polished, sparsely punctured, furnished with a

small inferior anterior spinule; the apophysis stout, about as long as the anterior thickness of the tibia, armed with two or three teeth internally in front of the apex, and three more posteriorly, the posterior of which is on the inner edge of the tibia, its external edge coarsely serrate. *Tarsus* narrower than tibia, smooth, polished, sparsely punctured, with an anterior inferior spine, the movable digit normally sulcate and punctured, its inner border sinuate.

*Legs*.—Tarsus of first pair with the second segment distally incrassate, considerably longer than the third or fourth; the fifth and sixth segments short, the latter with its inner surface internally produced, thickened; the seventh longer than the fifth and sixth taken together, thickened externally and presenting the appearance of having been twisted on its own axis, coarsely punctured; the eighth about as long as the seventh, its upper surface depressed; the ninth as long as the eighth, unmodified.

The rest of the legs with femora finely granular externally.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 52, length of carapace 18.5, distance between lateral eyes and posterior border 13. Chela: length of femur (below) 8.5, of tibia (above) 6.3, of its apophysis 4+, of tarsus 5, of movable digit 5.2; width of femur 4.5, of tibia 5, of tarsus 4. First leg, length of third segment (femur) 12.5, of fourth 17.5, of fifth 16.5, of tarsus 8.5; fourth leg, length of femur 14, of patella 6.5, of tibia 15, of tarsus (three segments) 5.5.

A second specimen, an immature male, resembles the female described above, except that it is smaller, being 44 millim. long, and has the tarsi of the first pair of legs unmodified, the ninth segment being relatively longer than the eighth, and the eighth than the seventh. Moreover the posterior tooth on the lower surface of the trochanter of the chela is simple.

*Loc.* Mount Dulit, in Sarawak (N. Borneo). Collected by C. Hose, Esq.

This appears to be the largest described representative of the genus, using the term as restricted above, the average length of which appears to be less than 35 millim. The two that approach it nearest are *Th. manillanus* of C. Koch and *Th. dorie* of Thorell, both of which may exceed 40 millim.

The latter, which was obtained in Sarawak (the neighbourhood of the town), differs from *Hosei* in having only one anterior spine on the trochanter of the chela, and this segment and the femur smoother, and the ocular tubercle much lower in front.

*Thelyphonus anthracinus*, sp. n.

This species is nearly allied to *Th. Hosei*. It differs in the following respects:—

The length of apparently an adult female is only 29 millim.

The lower surface of the abdomen is densely covered with minute punctuation, which is particularly thick upon the first, second, third, and eighth sternal plates; on the intervening plates the punctuation can be perceived with a lens of low power.

In *Hosei* there is no perceptible fine punctulation on the sterna.

In the tarsi of the first pair of legs the third segment is as long as the second and a trifle longer than the fourth; the ninth is about as long as the seventh and eighth taken together, the latter two being unmodified; the fifth and sixth are slightly modified, the former, which is about as long as the fourth, has its upper surface impressed on its inner side, while the sixth, which is longer than the seventh or eighth and about as long as the second, has its inner surface black and flattened and its lower inflated.

In other respects, such as structure of the chelæ &c., this form does not seem to differ from *Hosei*. The smoother tracts on the interocular area of the carapace in the latter species are not noticeable in *anthracinus*.

*Loc.* Batu Song (Eastern Sarawak). Collected by C. Hose, Esq.

*Thelyphonus Tarnanii*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 2-2b.)

♀. Closely allied to *Th. Hosei*, but differing in the following features:—

*Carapace* more finely granular behind, and not granular but coarsely and finely punctured in front, with the ocular tubercle much lower on its anterior portion.

The posterior prolongation of the genital operculum more rounded.

The ommatoids are much less clearly discernible; but this is perhaps due to accident or the different method of preservation.

The coxal apophysis of the chela is much less squarely shouldered on its inner border. The segments of the legs are relatively shorter (*cf.* measurements as compared with length of carapace). The tarsi of the first pair are modified almost exactly as in *Hosei*, but the relative length of the segments is a little different, the eighth segment being noticeably shorter than the seventh.



*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length about 47, of carapace 16; distance between lateral eyes and posterior border of carapace 11; first pair of legs, femur 9, patella 12·2, tibia 12, tarsus 7; fourth leg, femur 11, patella 5, tibia 10·5, tarsus (three segments) 5.

A single (dried) female from Billiton Island (off the S.E. extremity of Sumatra).

From the above measurements it may be seen that in the legs of the last pair the tibial segment is shorter than the distance between the lateral eyes and the posterior border of the carapace (11:10·5), whereas in *Hosei* the segment is longer than the above distance (*i. e.* 13:15). Similar comparisons will show that the segments of the legs of the first pair are shorter in *Th. Tarnanii*.

#### TYPOPELTIS, gen. nov.

Allied to *Thelyphonus* (*s. s.*), but the genital operculum of the female having its middle third elevated and deeply mesially impressed, while the posterior border of the median area is not evenly rounded.

Type *Th. crucifer*, sp. n.

I also refer to this genus *Th. sinensis*, Butler, and the species that I identify as *Th. Stimpsonii* of Wood. I suspect, too, that *Th. amurensis* of Tarnani will come in here.

*Loc.* China, Japan, &c.

*Typopeltis Stimpsonii*, Wood. (Pl. II. figs. 3, 3 a.)

*Thelyphonus Stimpsonii*, Wood, Proc. Ac. Philad. 1862, p. 312.

*Colour* black; tarsi, flagellum, and lower surface ferruginous.

*Carapace* densely punctured in its anterior portion and lightly transversely wrinkled, covered in its posterior two thirds with rounded granules, the impressions not deep, the margin finely serrate, anteriorly studded with setæ; a pair of setæ on the ocular tubercle behind the eyes, another pair in front of the tubercle; the ocular keel complete, *i. e.* running from the lateral eyes and curving round to the front margin of the tubercle, which is smooth; the area between the summit of the tubercle and the middle of the front border sloping at an angle of about 50°, the area lying below the ocular keel vertical posteriorly. The median eyes black, the lateral amber-yellow; no accessory eyes.

*Abdomen* densely punctured above and covered thickly with low rounded granules; the last segment of the postabdomen shining, weakly granular; the *ommatoïds* a little smaller

than a lateral eye; *flagellum* bearing short setæ. The posterior *sterna* bearing laterally a few low granules, their median portion sparsely punctured.

The *genital operculum* (first sternite) marked with a very deep transversely oval impression in its anterior half, upon each side of which, that is posteriorly and laterally, there is a groove which, rising at a point on a level with the middle of the lateral side of the depression above mentioned, is directed obliquely inwards and backwards, but falls considerably short of the posterior border, which is distinctly emarginate on each side of the middle line, the external angle of each emargination marking the place where a horny process projects upwards on each side of a median membranous portion of the second; the second mesially very narrow, with its posterior border straight; third also with its posterior border straight.

*Chelæ* rather short; the *coxæ* minutely and closely punctured and also coarsely and sparsely; the anterior processes without secondary teeth, and diverging from each other at an angle of about  $50^{\circ}$ . *Trochanter* (third segment) sharply granular in front, its inferior edge armed with 2 teeth, its upper edge with 4 (1 large angular, 2 small lateral, and 1 large anterior, the latter in one case bearing a minute external basal spinule); the upper surface roughened with small smooth crescentic elevations, which are situated behind setiferous pores. The *femur* provided in front above with a small tubercle, below with a sharp spine, ornamented above, below, and externally with crescentic impressions, passing into squamiform granules. *Tibia* somewhat coarsely punctured; its process stout, pointed apically, and almost as long as the terminal digital segment; its anterior border convex and serrate, its posterior border very lightly concave and armed with 1 prominent spine (rarely 2) behind the apex. *Tarsal segment* coarsely punctured, armed below with a single spine; its apophysis serrate along both its margins, the serrations on its anterior or inner margin continued from the corresponding border of the segment; *digit* with evenly arched external and internal edge, the latter longitudinally bisulcate.

*Legs* with *femora* ornamented in front with squamiform granules, behind with large punctures. *Patellæ* and *tibiæ* similarly but much more finely ornamented; the tibia (fifth segment) armed below with a single spine at its distal end, the segment following it furnished distally on each side with a single spine; the *feet* (terminal three segments) armed below with two parallel series of stout blunt spines, of which the distal two on each segment are the longest. *Tarsus* of first leg with segments 2 to 8 gradually decreasing in length, the

ninth twice as long as the eighth, fusiform; lower edge of segments 5 to 8 black and thickened, but not notched or otherwise modified.

*Measurements in millimetres.*—Total length 47, of carapace 17; width of carapace across the angles of the lateral borders 9.5. Chela: length of segments along upperside, femur 3.5, tibia 5.5, tibial apophysis 4; tarsus 4.2; tarsal apophysis (immovable digit) 2.8, movable digit 4.5. First leg, length of femur 12, patella 15, tibia 14.5, tarsus 10.5; fourth leg, length of femur 13.6, patella 5.2, tibia 14, tarsus (distal four segments) 9.5; length of anterior three abdominal sterna (along middle line) 6.5; length of first sternum 5, width 10.5.

Two female examples from Oö-Sima (Lu-Chu Islands), collected and presented by Commander Alfred Carpenter, R.N.

*Th. sinensis* of Butler, from Hong Kong, of which *Th. Stimpsonii*, Butler, appears to be the young, is very nearly related to this species of Wood's; but it seems to differ in having the posterior border of the genital operculum much less noticeably biemarginate, and the furrows on each side of the median impression parallel, longer, and extending almost to the posterior border of the plate. Moreover the tarsi of the feet seem to be shorter, the length of those of the first and fourth pairs of legs being respectively 9 and 8, while that of the carapace is 16. In the structure of the palpi the two are very similar, but in *sinensis* the secondary tooth upon anterior border of the trochanter is well developed. I do not consider that the absence in the Lu-Chu specimens of the posterior spine on the inner border of the trochanter is sufficient to constitute a specific distinction between these examples and Wood's type from Japan, in which this spine is said to be present although small. *T. amurensis* of Tarnani (Zool. Anz. 1889, no. 301, and Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross. xxiv. p. 519, pl. iii. fig. 3) is allied to these two species, coming nearest apparently to *sinensis*; but the depression on the operculum is much wider and shallower, and the lateral grooves are curved inwards round the anterior part of the median elevated area.

*Typopeltis crucifer*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 4, 4 a.)

Nearly related to *Stimpsonii*, but with the surface of the *genital operculum* marked with a deep Y-shaped median groove, on each side of which there is a shallow longitudinal impression parallel with its fellow of the opposite side and extending behind to the posterior angle of the plate; the posterior border of the operculum widely emarginate in the

middle, with a short median rounded prominence in the middle of the emargination. This emargination leaves much more of the second segment uncovered than is seen in *Th. Stimpsonii*, *sinensis*, and *amurensis*.

*Palpi* like those of my specimens of *Stimpsonii*, but with the posterior tooth on the inner edge of the trochanter present, and with three teeth before the apex on the posterior border of the tibial apophysis. *Tarsus* of first leg with the segments distally decreasing in length almost as in *T. Stimpsonii*, distally incrassate, the eighth and ninth segments deeply notched below.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 38, length of carapace 14; first leg, femur 9·5, patella 12·5, tibia 12, tarsus 8; fourth leg, femur 10·7, patella 4·5, tibia 10·7, tarsus 7.

Three female specimens, without locality.

#### UROPROCTUS, gen. nov. (Pl. II. figs. 7, 7 a.)

*Carapace* like that of *Thelyphonus*.

The apophysis of the coxa of the chelæ with its inner edge straight and armed with a distinct spine, the whole process gradually narrowed towards the tip.

The *genital operculum* of the male not large, swollen at the sides, but without median groove; no spine on the second abdominal plate; the genital operculum of the female almost like that of *Thelyphonus*.

*Tarsi* of first leg in female unmodified.

Type and only known species is *Th. assamensis*, Stoliczka, of which the following is the synonymy:—

*Thelyphonus assamensis*, Stol. J. A. S. Bengal, 1869, pl. ii. p. 205; id. op. cit. 1873, pt. ii. p. 133.

*Thelyphonus scabrinus*, id. loc. cit. p. 130 (*teste* Oates).

*Thelyphonus rufimanus*, Lucas, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1872, p. 202 (not *rufimanus* of Lucas).

*Thelyphonus proscorpio*, Latr., Butler, ibid. (not *proscorpio*, Latr.).

*Thelyphonus psittacinus*, Butler, Cist. Ent. vi. p. 129 (1873).

*Loc.* Assam, Sikkim.

This species differs from all the species of *Thelyphonus* (s. s.) in the different form of the genital operculum in the male and in the shape of the coxal apophysis of the chela, this process in *Thelyphonus* being stout, with its inner edge unarmed and abruptly narrowed at the apex.

#### MASTIGOPROCTUS, gen. nov.

Differs from *Thelyphonus* principally in the characters con-  
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nected with the genital operculum set forth in the above synopsis.

*Loc.* Central America and Brazil.

The type of the genus has the following synonymy:—

*Mastigoproctus giganteus* (Lucas).

*Thelyphonus giganteus*, Lucas, Mag. Zool. pt. viii. (1835); Koch, Arachn. x. p. 21, figs. 767, 768.

*Thelyphonus excubitor*, Girard, Expl. of Red River, p. 265, fig. xvii.

*Thelyphonus* ? *mexicanus*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1872, p. 201.

*Thelyphonus rufus*, id. *ibid.* p. 205.

The British Museum has a large number of examples of this species from various parts of Mexico and a few from Texas.

I believe that the form named *mexicanus* by Butler is merely the male not quite adult; but I have not seen quite enough examples of this sex to be able to establish the truth of my belief.

I also refer to this genus the species described by Tarnani as *Thelyphonus maximus*, of which the Museum has a single male example from Matto Grosso, in Brazil. I suspect, however, that this so-called species is the male of *Th. brasiliensis* of Koch, and I do not feel satisfied that *Th. brasiliensis* of Tarnani is identical with the species so-named by the German arachnologist.

I provisionally refer to this genus *Th. proscorpio* of Latreille\* (= *antillanus* of Koch and *caudatus* of Tarnani), of which the Museum has a considerable number of females from Haiti. But my ignorance of the male characters makes the reference doubtful. The same remarks apply to the species described below as *M. Butleri*.

*Mastigoproctus Butleri*, sp. n. (Pl. II. figs. 5, 5 a.)

*Thelyphonus brasiliensis*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1872, p. 201.

*Colour* blackish red above, paler below.

*Carapace* thickly and rather coarsely granular throughout, the ocular keel complete and finely serrate, the area below it vertical, the anterior extremity of the carapace also almost

\* Latreille expressly stated that the species he named *proscorpio* was an inhabitant of the West Indies. I consequently adopt this specific name for the form that Koch subsequently described as *antillanus*; but I cannot see that Tarnani has any grounds for calling this species *caudatus* of Linn., the latter being, as Stoliczka and Thorell have pointed out, a Javan form.

vertical; the thoracic fovea rather deep, the median groove conspicuous and smooth anteriorly.

*Terga* granular like the carapace, with a conspicuous series of granules along the posterior border; the terminal segment smooth, punctured.

*Sterna*.—First or genital operculum large, not twice as wide as long, smooth, polished, strongly impressed just above the stigma and laterally in front of the pulmonary sac, with two very faint impressions on each side of the middle line; a shallow median groove in its posterior half, and behind this a shallow transverse impression; second sternal plate finely granular and slightly elevated just behind the genital aperture, with an oblique ridge on each side of it and a low median crest behind it; the third sternite very narrow and transversely grooved; the rest of the sterna nearly entirely smooth.

The *metasternum* and *coxæ* of the cephalothorax smooth, sparsely punctured; the *prosternum* granular but not keeled.

*Chelæ*.—*Coxæ* (maxillæ) smooth below, coarsely but sparsely punctured, rugose behind, the processes projecting straight forwards parallel with each other, their external surface forming an obtuse angle with the anterior edge of the coxa. *Trochanter* rugose, but scarcely granular above, with 3 blunt tuberculiform teeth on the inner edge and a small tooth at the base of the larger angular tooth on its outer side, its lower edge armed with one strong tooth-like spine. *Femur* coarsely punctured, rugose above, armed in front with only one small inferior tubercle. *Tibia* coarsely punctured, with a conspicuous, blunt, cylindrical tooth at the base of the apophysis, which is slender, bluntly serrate in front, and smooth behind. *Tarsus* (manus) coarsely punctured, finely serrate internally, the serration passing on to the immovable digit, bearing the usual anterior inferior spine; the movable digit normally grooved, its internal edge conspicuously emarginate.

*Legs* finely granular; *tarsus* of first with the third segment the longest, the second and ninth about equal in length, fourth to the eighth becoming gradually shorter, all the segments cylindrical; *tarsi* of the rest armed below with two series of robust spines.

*Measurements in millimetres*.—Total length 39, length of carapace 16, width across angles of lateral margin 8·5. *Chelæ*: length of upperside of femur 4·5, of tibia 6·8, of tibial apophysis 3·5, of tarsus 5, of tarsal apophysis 2·5, of digit 4·7. First leg, femur 10·5, tarsus 10; fourth leg, femur 10·3,

patella 5, last three segments (foot) 5·2; length of genital operculum 5·5, width 9·3.

A single (probably female) example from Brazil.

This species seems to be most nearly related to *Th. proscorpio* (Latr.); it may be at once recognized, however, by the spine-armature of the trochanter of the chela, this segment being peculiar in having only one large inferior spine. Moreover the absence of spines on the femur is peculiar; and the spine at the base of the tibial apophysis is unusually prominent. Mention may also be made of the parallelism between the two maxillary processes of the coxæ.

#### MIMOSCORPIUS, gen. nov. (Pl. II. fig. 6.)

*Carapace* like that of *Thelyphonus*, but there is no distinct ridge between the median eyes.

*Genital operculum* of male twice as wide as long, without trace of a median sulcus, laterally swollen, its posterior border mesially convex; the second sternum without a median spine.

*Palpi* in male peculiar; *femur* long, nearly cylindrical, almost four times as long as thick, with a single small inferior tuberculous spine on its anterior surface; the *tibia* about half the length of the femur and of about the same thickness, the apophysis very long and slender; the *tarsus* or *hand* twice as thick as the femur and flattened, its apophysis stout and strongly curved at the apex.

This genus is established for the reception of *Th. puginator* of Butler\*, from the Philippine Islands. The female of this species is unfortunately unknown, but the male differs in well-marked characters, both sexual and asexual, from the remaining species of the group. I have consequently not hesitated to regard it as a distinct genus.

#### LABOCHIRUS, gen. nov.

*Carapace* without cephalic keels and without an upstanding ridge between the eyes as in *Hypoctonus*.

The *coxal apophysis* of the chela with a distinct internal spiniform tooth.

*Genital operculum* of male swollen, not sulcate, a process on the posterior border of the second. Genital operculum of adult female with a pair of tubercular elevations, its hinder border produced.

Type and sole known species *L. proboscideus*, Butler, from Ceylon, of which the following is the synonymy:—

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Sept. 1872, p. 204, pl. xiii. fig. 5.